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Whitehall, March 31, 1743.

The Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council have this Day, by his Majesty's Command, wrote the following Letter to the Custodes Rotulorum of all the Counties in England and Wales; and also to the Mayors of Cities and Towns, being Counties within themselves.

AFTER our very hearty Commendations to your Lordship. Whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the Ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign, Intituled, "An Act for laying a Duty upon the "Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, and for Li-"censing the Retailers thereof;" all Persons are prohibited to sell any Spirituous Liquors, or Strong Waters about the Streets, Highways, or the Fields, in any Wheelbarrow or Basket, or on the Water, or any Stall, Bulk, or Shed, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds for each Offence; and Power is thereby given to one or more Justices of the Peace, to convict such Offender in the Manner therein mentioned, and on Neglect to pay it, to commit him or her to the House of Correction for two Months. And whereas by another Act made in the present Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for "Repealing certain Duties on Spirituous Li-"quors, and on Licences for Retailing the same; "and for laying other Duties on Spirituous Li-"quors, and on Licences to retail the said Liquors", all Persons are prohibited to sell by Retail Spirituous Liquors and Strong Waters, unless they shall be Licenced thereto in the Manner therein directed, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds for every Offence, to be paid on Conviction before one or more Justices of the Peace, and on Non-Payment, of being committed to the House of Correction for Two Months. And whereas it is thereby provided and enacted, that no Licence shall be granted to any but to such Persons as keep Taverns, Victualling-houses, Inns, Coffee-houses or Alehouses, nor shall any such be enabled to sell by Retail Spirituous Liquors or Strong Waters, unless they shall first have a Licence also to sell Ale or Spirituous Liquors from two or more Justices. And whereas by one Act of Parliament made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of King James the First, intituled, "An Act "for Repressing the odious and loathsome Sin "of Drunkenness;" And by one other Act in the Twenty First Year of his Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Repressing of Drunken-"ness, and Restraining the inordinate Haunting "of Inns, Ale-houses, and other Victualling-"Houses." And by other Acts divers Penalties are inflicted on Persons guilty of the Crime of Drunkenness, or who sit tippling in Ale-houses contrary to Law, and Power is thereby given to the Justices of the Peace to carry the said Laws into Execution. And whereas it hath been represented to his Majesty, that notwithstanding the said Act of the Ninth of his Majesty, and the said Acts made against Drunkenness and Tippling, the Practice of excessive drinking Spirituous Liquors has not been prevented, and divers disorderly and irregular Persons have taken upon themselves to sell the same by Retail, contrary to the said Act of the Ninth of his Majesty, and do still continue the same; His Majesty, taking the same into his serious Consideration, and being desirous to put a Stop as much as in him lyeth to a Custom so destructive of the Health, Morals and Industry of his Subjects, and to the Peace of his Kingdom; and being sensible that the faithful and diligent Execution of the said Laws would effectually remedy the said Evil: We therefore, in his Majesty's Name, and by his express Commands, pray and require your Lordship to recommend it to, and press it in the strongest Manner upon the Justices of the Peace within the County whereof your Lordship is Custos Rotulorum, that they use their utmost Endeavours to carry all the said Laws into Execution, and more especially that they take particular Care not to grant Licences for selling Ale or Spirituous Liquors, to any but such as are strictly qualified according to Law, and as are not known to be guilty of any disorderly Practices, or likely to suffer them in their Houses, and that they do call before them the High Constables and Petty Constables, and all other Officers under their Direction, and give them the strictest Orders not to suffer any Persons to sell Spirituous Liquors in the Streets or other prohibited Places, and to be very industrious in discovering, apprehending, and bringing to Punishment all Persons guilty of the said Vice of Drunkenness and other Offences prohibited by the said Laws. And so not doubting of your ready Compliance herewith, We bid your Lordship very heartily farewel. From the Council Chamber at Whitehall, the 31st Day of March, 1743.

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[Price Two-pence.]

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An Account of Commodore Anſon's Progreſs in the South Seas, after his Departure from the Iſland of St. Catherine on the Coaſt of Brazil, till his Arrival at Gautuleo on the Coaſt of Mexico, by Lewis Ledger, who was Mr. Anſon's Cook, now arrived in England from Lisbon in his Majeſty's Ship the Plymouth.

ON the 20th of February 1741-2, the Squadron ſailed from the Iſland of St. Catherine on the Coaſt of Brazil, but by exceſſive hard Gales of Wind, parted Company going round Cape Horn. The Centurion arrived at the Iſland of Juan Fernandes the 8th of June, in a moſt miſerable Condition, having Six Men in one Watch, and Seven in the other: Upon their Arrival the Commodore put all his Sick Men on Shore, who recovered very faſt by Eating the wild Turnips they found there. The Tryal Sloop joined him Eight Days after his Arrival; the Glouceſter a Month after her; and a Merchant Storeſhip about Seven Weeks after the Glouceſter, all in a very bad Condition. On the 12th of September they ſaw a Sail in the Offing, upon which the Centurion ſlipped and ſtood out after her, and the ſame Day took her; ſhe proved to be a Ship of 400 Tuns, from Calliou to St. Jago, with a great Quantity of Money, and ſeveral Paſſengers of Conſequence on board: The Commodore brought her in, and the ſame Day ſent the Tryal to cruize on the Coaſt of Chili. On the 20th of September he likewiſe ſailed, having taken out all the Proviſions from the Merchant Storeſhip, and ſunk her. The Glouceſter not being ready, was ordered to cruize on the Coaſt of Peru, as ſoon as her Men were in better Health. About Six Days after, they joined the Tryal on the Coaſt of Chili, who had taken a very rich Prize, but loſt her own Maſts; upon which the Commodore gave Orders to ſink her, and took her Crew on board his own Ship. They cruized ſome Time on this Coaſt, and took two other very rich Prizes; and about the latter End of November ſailed for the Coaſt of Peru. In their Paſſage they took two other Prizes, one with Iron and Money, the other with Timber, which was a very good Prize, in repairing the Ships upper Works, which were in a bad Condition. On the 12th of December, being about nine Leagues from the Land, the Commodore ſent Mr. Brett, his ſecond Lieutenant, with 50 Men, in order to attack Payta in the Night; which he accordingly executed with great Succeſs, and got Poſſeſſion of the Fort with very little Oppoſition. In the Morning the Centurion anchored in the Cove, and took Four Ships that lay there; they found great Quantities of Money, the Spaniards not having removed it; they remained here three Days, and then burnt the Fort and Town. The Day after they joined the Glouceſter, who had likewiſe taken a very rich Prize; they both made the beſt of their Way for the Iſland of Quibo to water, which they accompliſhed in three Days; from thence they ſailed in order to cruize off Aquapulco; but upon their Arrival on the Coaſt, found, by a Fiſhing Boat they took, that the Manilla Ship was arrived three Days before; they continued cruizing on this Coaſt till the Beginning of April 1742, but without any Succeſs; their Water growing ſhort, were obliged to bear up for Gautuleo, where they arrived in a few Days. Here the Deponent, with two others, being ſtragling in the Woods, was ſurprized and taken by a Party of Indians, who carried him to Aquapulco, where he was detained three Days; from thence he was ſent to Mexico, where he remained ten Weeks; from thence he was ſent to La Vera Cruz, and continued there two Months; afterwards was ſhipped on board a Galleon for Havanna, and from thence to Lagos in the Princeſſa Galleon, where he made his Eſcape and came to Lisbon, having been Priſoner about ten Months and a few Days.

Hieres Road, Feb. 25, O. S. This Day arrived here his Majeſty's Ship the Ipſwich, Captain Martin, with the Revenge and Ann Galley, from the Iſland of Corſica, by whom we have the following Account relating to the St. Iſidro. Upon Saturday the 19th Day of February, Captain Martin ſent his Lieutenant aſhore to the Governor of Hiace, to inform him that he intended that Day to attack the St. Iſidro, but would give the Governor Time to order his People out of the Way, unleſs the Spaniſh Ship fired at him; and having waited a little for that Purpoſe, he ſent Capt. Macky to the Spaniſh Captain with a Demand to ſurrender his Ship, and if not, that he would immediately deſtroy her. The Captain of the Spaniſh Man of War returned for Anſwer, That he could not comply with Captain Martin's Demand, and that he muſt do his beſt to defend his Ship; and, upon Captain Macky's putting away from him, gave Captain Martin a Broadſide; which being immediately returned from the Ipſwich and Revenge, the St. Iſidro was ſoon after ſet on Fire by the Spaniards, and blew up. The Revenge in this Engagement had ſix Men wounded, two of which loſt their Arms, her Main-maſt was ſhot ſix Inches in, her Mizen Maſt grazed, and Main-top-maſt wounded. The Loſs on the Part of the Ipſwich was very inconſiderable, having only two of her Main Shrouds, and ſome ſmall Rigging damaged, but no body hurt. The Spaniards, by the Accounts of ſome Germans and Swiſs received on Board the Ipſwich, who belonged to the St. Iſidro, loſt at leaſt 50 Men, and amongſt the wounded is M. de Lage, who commanded her. The St. Iſidro had ſix Ports of a Side on the Quarter Deck, two on the Forecaſtle, and thirteen in each Tire, and carried 24, 18, and 8 Pounders.

Petersbourg, March 8. The Day before Yeſterday Sir Cyrill Wich, his Britannick Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary, diſpatched a Meſſenger to his Court with the Empreſs's Ratifications of the Treaty lately concluded between the Crowns of Great Britain and Ruſſia.

Turin, March 16, *N. S.* This Court is now taken up with ſettling their Military Eſtabliſhment for the approaching Campaign, and making the neceſſary Promotions among their General and other Officers.

Vienna, March 23, *N. S.* It was reported that the French were bringing their Cavalry together between the Iſſyr and the Inn, and that Count Khevenhuller was actually in Motion; but

but an Auſtrian General Officer, juſt arrived from thoſe Parts, ſays, the Ways are ſo impracticable, that a Piece of Artillery cannot make three Leagues in twenty Days. General Linden is ordered to follow his Regiment of Dragoons into Italy; General Berenklau is gone from hence to the Army in Bavaria, and all Officers are commanded to join their Regiments by the End of this Month. Proviſions of Wine, &c. are every Day ſending away in great Quantities to Prague, in order to the Queen's Coronation there, and every Thing is preparing for her Majeſty's Journey. We hear from thence, that the Recruiting goes on very ſucceſsfully in that Kingdom.

Florence, March 23. Letters from Bologne of the 19th ſay, that Count Gages had received from Madrid the Diploma of Commander in Chief of the Spaniſh Army in Lombardy, of which he had hitherto only had the Command *pro interim*. This General has ordered the Mules and Horſes which carried the Equipages and ſick Soldiers to Faenza and Rimini, to be ſent back, and keeps 200 Waggons in Readineſs to be uſed upon the firſt Notice. He has likewiſe ordered all the Tents to be repaired, and a great Quantity of Biſcuit to be baked, as if he intended to march on a ſudden with the whole Army, which daily diminiſhes by Deſertion, the Brigade of Walloon Guards alone having in two Nights loſt 260 Soldiers The Auſtrians extend themſelves in the Ferrareſe and Bologneſe, drawing nearer and nearer Bologne, to hinder the Enemy from getting either Proviſions or Forage from the flat Countries. The Great Duke has ſent Orders to the Regency to augment the Gens d' Arms and Light-Horſe of the Guards, to the Number of 120 Men, which for the future will be compoſed, half of Lorrain, and half of Tuſcan Gentlemen, and they are actually at Work upon the Horſe Furniture and uniform rich Cloathing for the whole Troop.

Liſbon, March 30. Upon the 27th, in the Evening, the King had a ſlight Fit, and was blooded that Night; the next Day he was better, and now is juſt in the ſame Way he has been for ſome Months paſt.

Copenhagen, April 2, *N. S.* The 31ſt paſt was the Anniverſary of the Prince Royal's Birth-Day, who then entered upon the one and twentieth Year of his Age: As it fell upon a Sunday, the Celebration of it was entirely omitted.

Aix la Chapelle, April 4. *N. S.* The Earl of Stair is preparing to remove his Head Quarters from this Town to Linnech in the Dutchy of Juliers, where his Excellency will continue for ſome Days; and the Van Guard of the Engliſh Army, commanded by Lieutenant General Ligonier and Brigadier Huske, will paſs the Rhine between the 12th and the 16th Inſtant at Andernach, a Town ſituated between Coblentz and Bonne.

Liege, April 5, *N. S.* The Firſt and Second Battallions of the Hanoverian Guards, together with the Regiments of Sonbiron, Zaſtrow and Monroy, are in full March through this Principality by way of St. Tron, Dieſt and Hunſell for Ruremonde, where the laſt of them will paſs the Maeze on the 10th Inſtant; and theſe will ſoon be ſucceeded by the Regiments of Spoerk and Middachten. The Election of a new Elector of Mentz is fixed to the 22d, and that of a Grand Provoſt of Treves to the 23d of this Month.

Hague, April 9, *N. S.* There are Advices from Overyſſel, that the States of that Province have aſſented to the Propoſition of Holland, as well with Regard to the March of the 20000 Men, as to the Subſidy to the Queen of Hungary. The States of Guelderland are ſeparated, without coming to any Reſolution upon the ſaid Propoſition of Holland. The Chevalier Trono, Miniſter of the Republick of Venice to this State, arrived at the Hague Yeſterday.

St. James's, March 29.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to nominate, conſtitute and appoint the Right Hon. Lionel Earl of Dyſart, to be one of the Knights Brethren of the moſt Ancient and moſt Noble Order of the Thiſtle, vacant by the Death of his Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, his Lordſhip was this Day inveſted with the ſaid Order by his Majeſty in his Cloſet, being introduced by their Graces the Dukes of Bucclugh and Athole, the two ſenior Knights Brethren preſent, and preceded by the Uſher of the Green Rod, and Lyon King of Arms, who adminiſtred the Oath, &c.

Whitehall, April 5.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Peter Campbell, John Jones, Richard Phillips, Roger Handaſyd, Henry Hawley, Eſqrs. and James Lord Tyrawley, to be Lieutenants-General in his Majeſty's Army.

General Poſt Office, London, March 10, 1742.

Whereas notwithſtanding the publick Notice, that has been ſo repeatedly given by this Office, as well in the Gazette as in other News Papers, concerning the Foreign Poſtage which is to be paid here for all Letters that are to go to Germany, Italy, *or any other Country beyond* Holland, France, *or* Flanders, *Miſtakes have ſometimes been made, and Letters have been delivered at this Office, directed to thoſe Countries without paying the Foreign Poſtage, as required by Act of Parliament: The Poſtmaſter General has thought fit to adverti ſe, That the Poſtage to be paid here at this Office, or at the reſpective Receiving Houſes or Offices, appointed and authorized for the taking in of Letters in Town or Country, by all Perſons correſponding with* Germany, Italy, *or any Foreign Parts in the North or the* South, *by the Way of* Holland, France, *or* Flanders, *is after the following Rates, viz.*

		s.	d.
Between London *and any Part of* Germany, Italy, Sicily, Switzerland, Denmark, or Sweden, *and all Parts of the* North (*through* Holland.)	*Single*	1	0
	Double	2	0
	Treble	3	0
	Ounce	4	0
Between London *and any Part of* Spain *or* Portugal *through* France, *or by Packet Boats directly.*	*Single*	1	6
	Double	3	0
	Treble	4	6
	Ounce	6	0
Between London *and any Part of* Italy *or* Sicily, *through* France, *by Way of* Lyons, *or any Part of* Turkey, *by Way of* Marſeilles.	*Single*	1	3
	Double	2	6
	Treble	3	9
	Ounce	5	0

And it is to be obſerved, that on Failure of ſuch Payment of the above Rates, no Letters to ſuch Foreign Parts can be forwarded from this Office, and that for all Letters directed to Foreign Countries, by the Way of Holland, France, *and* Flanders, *as above, ſent to this Office to be forwarded from any Parts of the Kingdom*

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